

LISTS OF SPECIES

**Ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) and termites (Termitidae: Isoptera),
Moron River basin, Carabobo, Venezuela: Preliminary data**

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Abstract: Nineteen ant species of six subfamilies (Dolichoderinae, Ecitoninae, Ectatomminae, Formicinae, Myrmicinae and Ponerinae) and two termite species (Termitidae) from Morón River basin (Carabobo, Venezuela) are listed here as part of a preliminary arthropod research. Despite of reporting a low number of taxa, this work constitutes the first record of ants from Morón, Carabobo state, Venezuela.

Introduction

Ants and termites are eusocial insects. There are 22 ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) subfamilies, and approximately 12,592 species described in almost all environments of the world (Agosti and Johnson 2005). For Venezuela some lists of ants have been published in the last two decades (e.g. Lattke 1985a; b; Jaffé et al. 1989). Unlike ants, termites (Isoptera) species belong to seven families (Mastotermitidae, Serritermitidae, Termopsidae, Hodotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Rhinotermitidae and Termitidae) with 2,600 species described in the world (Gullan and Cranston 2005) and only three families are reported for the country (Kalotermitidae, Rhinotermitidae and Termitidae) with 58 species at the present time (Issa 2000).

Ants can nest in soil, trees, leaf litter or subsoil and may exhibit specialist or generalist diets (predators, leaf litter foragers, fungus growing ants) (Hölldobler and Wilson 1990; Kaspari 2003). However, termites nest in wood or ground and feed on wood and colony corpses (Pérez and Zavala 1995).

Moron River is the main source of water for Moron Petrochemical Complex and is next to

human localities, harbor complex vegetation, and animal communities (Bisbal 1993; Díaz and Ortega 2006). In the last years, Morón River basin has been a target for some researches (e.g. Bisbal 1993; Díaz and Ortega 2006; Sevilla et al. 2009). However the information about insect composition (inventories) is still absent or restrict to sparse records of some groups (see. Issa 2000). Herein, as part of a preliminary arthropod study, this paper provides new records of ants and termites from Moron River basin in the Carabobo state, Venezuela.

Material and Methods

Morón River basin is located in the Morón valley at the north western of the state of Carabobo, county of Mora (10°17' N - 10°28' N, 68°10' W - 68°16' W). This basin is compound of 12,000 ha of the Morón valley and contains two predominantly vegetation types: Tropical dry forest at 600-700 m of altitude and Wet pre-mountain forest at 700-1,700 m (Ewel and Madriz 1976; Díaz and Ortega 2006). The annual mean precipitation is 1,178 mm and varies from 850 mm (low elevations) to 1,600m (high elevations) (Bisbal 1993; Díaz and Ortega 2006; Sevilla et al. 2009). The temperature varies from 10-18 °C in high elevations to 33 °C in low elevation

(Bisbal 1993; Díaz and Ortega 2006; Sevilla et al. 2009).

The collects were carried out by direct sampling (forceps) in four different points: i) near of the PEQUIVEN biological Station (10°21'19" N, 68°13'18" W); ii) (10°21'46" N, 68°13'26" W); iii) (10°19'56" N, 68°13'51" W); iv) (10°19'23" N, 68°13'55" W) (Figure 1). The method consisted in moving to different places collecting randomly in soil, litter, under stones and even in logs or trees (Romero and Jaffé 1989; Jaffé et al. 1989; Bestelmeyer et al. 2000; Sarmiento-M 2003)

during 3 hours in each sample point, resulting in a collect effort of 12 hours/man. Termites species were identified by a specialist: Jorge Perozo, who is also one of the researchers. Part of the ants were indetified until genera and species level using the following keys: Lattke (1990), Palacio and Fernández (2003), and Arias-Penna (2007). The remaining ants were identified through comparison with material of the *Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola* (MIZA), Maracay, Venezuela (MIZA). All the ants were deposited in the MIZA collection.

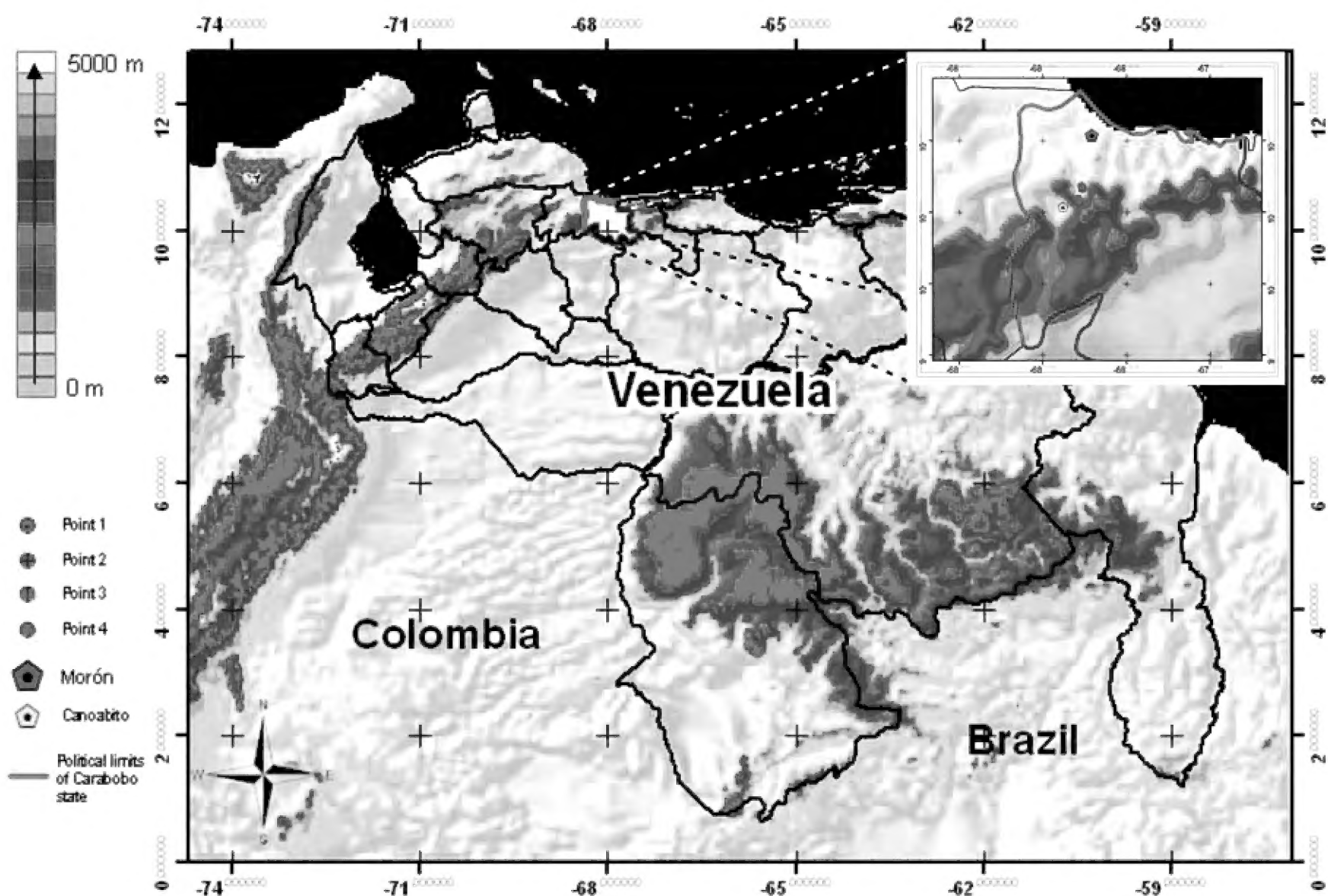


Figure 1. Sampling points at PEQUIVEN Biological Station in Morón River basin, state of Carabobo, Venezuela.

Results and Discussion

Nineteen species of ants and two species of termites were collected at the four sites. The ants listed here constitute the first record of the family Formicidae for Morón. However, *Nasutitermes* genus was already reported for the state of Carabobo (Issa 2000). The new records of ants and termites are listed below:

FORMICIDAE

Dolichoderinae

Dolichoderus sp. Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'19" N, 68°13'18" W. 260 m. 9.IV.2008. F.

Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 167. Three workers.

Ecitoninae

Nomamyrmex sp. Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'46,1" N, 68°13'26" W. 850 m. 9.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 164. Collected from foraging column close to rotten log. Six workers.

Ectatomminae

Ectatomma tuberculatum (Olivier, 1972). Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'46" N,

68°13'26" W. 850 m. 9.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 166. Foraging on leaf litter of Camp La Justa. Two workers.

Gnamptogenys annulata Mayr, 1887. Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'19" N, 68°13'18" W. 260 m. 10.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 173. Collected on sides of Quebrada la Justa. Two workers.

Formicinae

Camponotus sp. Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'19" N, 68°13'18" W. 260 m. 9.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 168. Four workers.

Brachymyrmex sp. Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'46" N, 68°13'26" W. 850 m. 9.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 164. Collected in tree. Three workers.

Myrmicinae

Atta sp. Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'19" N, 68°13'18" W. 260 m. 9.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 167. Four workers.

Cephalotes atratus (Linnaeus, 1758). Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'19" N, 68°13'18" W. 260 m. 10.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 173. Collected on sides of Quebrada la Justa. Two workers.

Crematogaster sp. Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'46" N, 68°13'26" W. 850 m. 9.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 164. Collected in tree. Five workers.

Megalomyrmex sp. Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°19'56" N, 68°13'51" W. 710 m. F. Nava, J. Valera, I. Pacheco, G. Peña, J. Jaspe, M. Riera. 171. Two workers.

Pheidole sp. 1 Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'19" N, 68°13'18" W. 260 m. 10.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 173. Three workers.

Pheidole sp. 2 Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'19" N, 68°13'18" W. 260 m. 10.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 173. Two workers.

Pheidole sp. 3 Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°19'56" N, 68°13'51" W. 710 m. F. Nava, J.

Valera, I. Pacheco, G. Peña, J. Jaspe, M. Riera. 170. Two workers.

Solenopsis sp. Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'19" N, 68°13'18,1" W. 260 m. 10.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 173. Three workers.

Trachymyrmex sp. Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'19" N, 68°13'18" W. 260 m. 9.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 168. In sides of Quebrada la Justa. Three workers.

Ponerinae

Odontomachus bauri (Emery, 1892). Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°19'23" N, 68°13'55" W. 870 m. 9.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, I. Pacheco, G. Peña, J. Jaspe, M. Riera. 172. Foraging on soil. Four workers.

Pachycondyla apicalis (Latreille, 1802). Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'19" N, 68°13'18" W. 260 m. 10.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. Foraging on log placed on sides of Quebrada La Justa. One worker.

P. harpax (Fabricius, 1804). Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°19'56" N, 68°13'51" W. 710 m. F. Nava, J. Valera, I. Pacheco, G. Peña, J. Jaspe, M. Riera. 171. Two workers.

P. stigma (Fabricius, 1804). Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'19" N, 68°13'18" W. 260 m. 10.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 173. Collected on sides of Quebrada la Justa. One worker.

TERMITIDAE

Nasutitermes corniger (Motschulsky, 1855). Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'46" N, 68°13'26" W. 850 m. 9.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. 177. Collected in log of Campamento la Justa. Ten workers.

Nasutitermes macrocephalus (Silvestri, 1903). Carabobo, Cuenca de Morón, 10°21'46" N, 68°13'26" W. 850 m. 9.IV.2008. F. Nava, J. Valera, G. Peña, M. Riera. Eight workers.

Despite of being a Neotropical habitat, the number of ant species recorded was considerably low. However, a solid effort was carried out (12 hour/man). This low richness may be consequence of the sampling method. In Tropical Savannas,

this collect technique is the second most important method in ant surveys (Romero and Jaffe 1989); while in environments with high vertical stratification of vegetation (tropical forest) such sampling method is not recommended (Bestelmeyer et al. 2000). These results might be compared to Jaffé et al. (1989) who reported low species richness, using direct sampling by forceps, in Venezuelan tepuyes, and also Romero and Jaffé (1989) who reported low species richness with the same method in Venezuelan Llanos but compared to pitfall traps.

Our results showed a better representation of epigeaics ants than arboreals (*Dolichoderus*, *Crematogaster*) and hypogeaics (*Brachymyrmex*)

ants, which mean that the sampling effort was more sensitive to ground-dwelling ants. The application of most systematic sampling methods, such as ALL (Ants of Leaf Litters) protocol, pitfall traps and canopy might increase the sampling effectiveness and the results in ant richness (Agosti and Alonso 2000, Bestelmeyer et al. 2000). In relation to termites, the used of baits should improve our results (Yeoh and Chow-Yan, 2007).

It is necessary to carry out a best inventory of Moron River basin, including the study of other groups of arthropods with appropriate sampling methods in order to have a comprehensive data base of them.

Acknowledgments: We would like to thank to Javier Valera (*Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola*, MIZA), Francisco Nava and Aldemar Acevedo (*Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas*, IVIC) John T Longino (Evergreen College, USA) for his comments and Jesus "Chuo" Manzanilla from MIZA for organizing the field trip. Also to all the friends who work on PEQUIVEN Biological Station.

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- Received: March 2009
 Revised: November 2009
 Accepted: November 2009
 Published online: December 2009
 Editorial responsibility: Cristiano Lopes-Andrade